

EC Asks Monetary Reform

Europeans Want Talks to 'Parallel' Trade Discussion

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Despite earlier U.S. rejection of such linkage, the European Community insisted Thursday that an agreement to reform the international monetary system must accompany the proposed start of trade-liberalization negotiations.

Willy de Clercq, the EC commissioner in charge of external relations, said at the opening of a two-day ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that there must be "parallel progress" on trade liberalization and on monetary reform. This was one of three conditions he outlined for the EC's support of a U.S. call for talks.

The two other conditions, Mr. de Clercq said, called for enforcing existing agreements on easing trade barriers and for obtaining a strong commitment from Japan to begin the market-opening and trade liberalization package that was announced Tuesday. This reform is to be conducted over the next three years.

He described the Japanese package as "tailor-made for the U.S. like a suit for Uncle Sam," and indicated it provided little immediate interest to the 10-nation EC, which also has been seeking greater access to Japanese markets.

Although EC foreign ministers first outlined their wish for parallel talks on March 19, EC officials and OECD delegates said Mr. de Clercq's statement was the strongest to date and was aimed at "deliberately pressuring Washington to talk and perhaps act on monetary reform," an official said. France has been pressing harder for the linkage.

A U.S. official, speaking privately, said: "We do not think that you will see much of positive response or any give-on" on the EC proposal from the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker Jr., who is leading the U.S. delegation. Mr. Baker is expected to comment on the issue Friday.

Mr. de Clercq suggested that the concurrent talks could be held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based agency comprising about 90 nations that establishes and enforces trade rules among its members, and the interim committee of the International Monetary Fund, which advises the IMF board.

The goal of monetary reform talks, the EC official said, should be aimed at easing the "erratic behavior" of the U.S. dollar, and the effects of high U.S. interest rates on industrialized and developing countries.

The French government would like to see agreement to organize a special meeting on monetary reform held at the end of this year under the auspices of the IMF's interim committee, a senior French official said.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe of Japan told the 24 OECD members that Japan would carry out its package "and actively participate in the work related to the halting and reversing of protectionism, within the OECD and elsewhere."

His targets, besides the United States, included Zionists and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

He defended radio programs that have been broadcast to Libya and Morocco in recent weeks urging people there to kill their Jewish minorities. The broadcasts are believed by Western official sources to originate from a seaborne "pirate" station organized by Libya. Colonel Qadhafi said the broadcasts came from southern Lebanon, and he did not discuss who organized them.

He compared Israeli actions in

INSIDE

Pressing trade issues are reshaping the political lineup of Republicans and Democrats in the United States. Page 3.

President Reagan's budget compromise would put 650,000 Americans below the poverty level, a study says. Page 3.

Soa Sam, a leader of the non-Communist Cambodian resistance, said he was "optimistic" that he would get U.S. arms aid. Page 5.

In a meeting with reporters, Onno Rooding, finance minister of the Netherlands and chairman of the IMF interim committee, said that the increase in unemployment was still Europe's major problem.

"The key question facing our economies is whether to pursue (stimulative) action on the supply or the demand side," he said. But Mr. Rooding stopped short of recommending new moves, particularly for West Germany. "Germany is going in the right direction," he said.

U.S. retail sales fell 1.9 percent in March, the biggest decline in seven years. Page 11.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

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WEEKEND

Europe's public parks and gardens reflect the traditions and life styles of the different countries. Page 8.

ENTERTAINMENT

The studies found that fertility problems linked with IUDs involve "tubal infertility," in which the fallopian tubes are damaged, preventing the egg from traveling from the ovary to the uterus.

Researchers have long believed that IUD use increases the incidence of pelvic inflam-

SCIENCE/TECHNOLOGY

matory disease because the device's "tail," which leads out of the uterus into the vagina, may provide a means for bacteria to move into the reproductive organs.

The findings were not all negative. They also indicated that the risk of infertility from IUDs varies widely from one type of device to another and that copper-wrapped IUDs may present no increased risk of infertility for women who have had a child, who are over age 25 when they first begin using the device or who have had only one sex partner.

While there is agreement that one IUD — the discontinued Dalkon Shield — should be removed from women who have them, the scientists said Wednesday that women should consult their physicians about the advisability of removing other types of IUDs.

The IUD is the fourth most common type of contraception in the United States, behind voluntary sterilization, birth-control pills and condoms.

The National Center for Health Statistics estimates that of the 8.6 million American women who have used an IUD, 2.2 million

HEALTH

are using them now. Of the 1.1 million childless women who have used an IUD, the center estimates, 275,000 are current users.

The new studies found that women who have not yet given birth are twice as likely to become infertile if they have used IUDs who have never used them.

Dr. Janet R. Daling, a University of Washington researcher who headed a study of 318 women in the Seattle area, said that women who wished to have children "should use some other method."

Dr. Daniel W. Cramer of Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, who headed a national study involving 4,185 women, said IUD use should not be a birth-control method of "first choice" for women who have not had children.

But the researchers, and officials with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, which funded the new studies, also said the increased risk of infertility varied widely, depending on the type of IUD used.

Plastic IUDs, particularly the discontinued Dalkon Shield, carried the highest risk.

SCIENCE/TECHNOLOGY

While the copper-wrapped IUDs now in wide use were the safest, with only a modest elevation in risk.

An editorial in Thursday's New England Journal of Medicine, in which the new studies appeared, added that IUDs generally are "particularly useful for women over the age of 30 years. In this age group, the risk associated with using oral contraceptives and the effectiveness of the IUD are both increased."

The author, Dr. Daniel R. Mishell Jr., noted that IUDs are among the most effective reversible forms of contraception, with pregnancy rates of 1 to 5 percent in the first year of use and declining thereafter.

While the Boston study found that women who used copper IUDs after the birth of their first child did not suffer subsequent infertility, it also found that use of other types of IUDs by women in this group nearly tripled their risk.

Both studies also found that women with tubal infertility were more likely to have had numerous sexual partners and to smoke, but these factors were excluded in calculating the IUD risk.

SCIENCE/TECHNOLOGY

Unlike the first phase of the pull-back, Israel made no attempt to coordinate its latest withdrawal with the Lebanese Army or any of Lebanon's factions, Mr. Rabin said.

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Decentralization Changes French Politics

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

CHAMBERY, France — When the French Socialist Party came to power in 1981, one of its major goals was to transform politics in this country by giving local areas more control over their own affairs.

The word of the day was "decentralization," an idea, not exactly a new one, now embodied in 535 pages of legislation intended to take power away from the national bureaucracy, with its historic center of Paris, and give it to the towns and the departments of provincial France.

Many aspects of the Socialists' program, particularly its economic aspects, have been side-tracked in the four years since the Socialist victory. But "decentralization," according both to national and local officials, has slowly taken root, changing habits and modifying the way this country functions.

As the months have gone by, the local officials have become aware of their authority, and they have tried to gain more. They have fought for buildings, cars and money with the *préfets*, or prefects, the heads of departments in France, some of whom resented their loss.

Local officials have begun, in the view of some here, to form a new political class, one which, for the first time in recent French history, will contemplate the prospect of political careers not only in Paris but in local towns and counties.

"Take a mayor of a small town," an official at the Ministry of the Interior and Decentraliza-

tion said. "Before, he wore his sash and presided at weddings. Now, decentralization permits an elected official to really be an elected official, to do more than make speeches."

In technical terms, a basic law of 1982 passed by the Socialist majority in the National Assembly took power away from prefects, representatives of the state who have been appointed by

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the national government since the days of Louis XIV. The authority to run schools, build roads, raise money and devise social aid programs, among other things, was turned over to elected officials, whose previous power, officials say, was mostly symbolic.

In Chambery, the capital of the Alpine department of Savoie, near the border with Italy, people talk of decentralization in near folkloric terms as ushering in a new era.

Perhaps its most visible manifestation was the partitioning of the imposing medieval castle that has long been the seat of the local government. An affair of towers and crenellations, it was until recently in the hands of the *préfet*; now, the fashionably remodeled portion of the castle belongs to the departmental assembly, known as the General Council.

"The *préfet* didn't want to let the rooms go," the council president, Michel Barnier, said, recounting an episode comparable with others throughout the country. "But I fought for them."

"Before," said Mr. Barnier, a right-of-center political figure who at age 31 has already gained a reputation nationally, "all the projects were drafted by the *préfet*. All the decisions were taken by him. All of the work was done by me."

The overall program has been criticized in the French national press for several shortcomings. It has spawned a new bureaucracy in local areas, while the national bureaucracy has not been reduced. Some critics have charged that its most visible effect in the three years since the basic legislation was passed has been the efforts by local assemblies to take over the property of the *préfet*.

But many say they believe the important long-term effect of decentralization will be the elevation of local office holding into something more than a largely ceremonial function.

Mr. Barnier has his preferred projects. One is to convert a nearby air force base scheduled to be closed by the French military into an industrial park where, he hopes, the region will be able to attract investments in high technology.

Another, promoted by glossy brochures and a good deal of international travel by Mr. Barnier and his team, is to have the 1992 Winter Olympic Games awarded to Savoie.



U.S. DELEGATION IN LENINGRAD — The speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., right, and Representative Robert B. Michel, a Republican of Illinois, placing a wreath on a war memorial at the Piskaryov Memorial Cemetery on Thursday.

Ramiz Alia: A Guardian Of Albania's Ideology

By David Binder
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Ramiz Alia, who is expected to assume the formal leadership of Albania's ruling Communist Party, has for nearly two years been doing the job of his predecessor as well as his own as president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

Enver Hoxha, who died Thursday after heading the party from November 1941, had become so ill since the summer of 1983 that he was unable to do more than appear at official functions, and then only infrequently.

Mr. Alia, nearly 16 years his junior, began a series of visits to provincial capitals in August of 1984, making speeches along the way. In this sense the succession was ordained by General Hoxha.

In commemorating Mr. Hoxha's 75th birthday in October 1983, Mr. Alia declared in a speech: "Our party has had the great luck to have at its head such a leader as Comrade Enver Hoxha, loyal disciple and follower of the deeds of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, a leader who is characterized by the political wisdom, the ability to be oriented in every situation, the far-sightedness and courage to adopt correct decisions and at the proper time."

Prior to his elevation to the inner circle of the Tirana leadership, Mr. Alia, 59, had held a key position in the party's central committee, as signed to oversee ideological questions from 1958. It was a critical time, because Albania had begun to extricate itself from 10 years of dependence on the Soviet Union and to seek closer ties with China.

The Russians had established a

strong presence in Albania, building airfields and a submarine base at the heavily fortified island of Sazan, in addition to such nonmilitary projects as the palace of culture in Tirana.

Mr. Alia's task then was to help prepare party members for the swing away from allegiance to Moscow and toward support of China's policies, including Mao Zedong's "Cultural Revolution."

Ramiz Alia was born Oct. 18, 1925, in the northern Albanian city of Scutari. According to unconfirmed reports, his Moslem parents had migrated from Kosovo, the predominantly Albanian region that was accorded to the Kingdom of Serbia in the settlements that ended Turkish rule in the western Balkan territories in 1912.

As a northern Albanian of Moslem origin, Mr. Alia is considered a Gheg, the designation of the dialect used by the clans of the north. By contrast, Enver Hoxha was a Tosk from southern Albania, where the majority of the people are of Roman Catholic or Orthodox origin. With the exception of Mr. Alia, nearly all of the Hoxha leadership also are of Tosk origins.

Mr. Alia attended a French school in Tirana during the late 1930s and was politically active as a student. He joined the Communist-led National Liberation Army in 1941, traveling to the hill town of Ylush to volunteer for the newly formed 7th Shock Brigade in early 1944, and fighting in what were essentially guerrilla actions against the retreating German Army.

After the war, Mr. Alia was appointed secretary-general of the Union of Working Youth of Albania in 1946 and served in that post for nine years, except for a brief stint in the party's agitation-propaganda apparatus in 1948. He was named minister of education in 1955 and left that post three years later to become a full-time party official.

When the Communist Party changed its name to the Albanian Labor Party in 1948, the year of the Soviet Bloc's break with Yugoslavia, Mr. Alia was elected to the standing Central Committee. While still in his early thirties, he was made a candidate member of the governing Politburo and a full member of that body in 1961.

The Russians had established a

controversy.

Controllers' Complaints Are Rejected by Spain

REUTERS

MADRID — The Spanish aviation authorities have rejected complaints by air traffic controllers that faulty equipment and work conditions were endangering safety.

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Good News Required 'om Bond

AFC Coverage In U.S. Press Is Criticized At Seminar

By Lloyd Grove
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — If the economic summit conference is to have durable value, it must include industrial action to take concrete steps. The Europeans have some steps. What about American leadership?

In a program Wednesday billed as "The Critics vs. the Criticized," Judith Martin and Hilton Kramer, both cultural writers, blamed uninformed editors, and the soprano Beverly Sills, general director of the New York City Opera, unweighted against incompetent critics.

"If as little care were given to hiring the sports editor as goes to the music editor," Miss Sills said, "you'd have a very funny sports page. I've been reviewed by a young woman who spent two years studying the flute at a small school in California."

"If I were a young singer today," she said, "I think I would slash my wrists. I have never seen music writing in this country at such a low ebb. There are some dreadful writers on newspapers today. How dare they get a job on a newspaper, where they're supposed to enlighten me and interest me? How dare they bore me and waste my time?"

"My God," she continued, "who is auditioning these people?"

Her audience of about 500 newspaper editors and publishers responded with sheepish laughter and scattered applause. The minimalist Calvin Trillin later deadpanned, "I just want to say, Beverly, that I thought that the flute lady gave you a fair review."

Mr. Trillin, who writes for *The New Yorker* and *The Nation*, said there should be more hard reporting on the arts beat: "just like any other news story."

Miss Martin, a former drama and film reviewer for *The Washington Post* who writes the satirical "Miss Manners" etiquette column, blamed editors who mistakenly believe "that real people like junk culture, that honest people prefer the bad to the good."

Miss Sills said that newspapers should inform their readers when the people writing about cultural events had no expertise. The Cleveland Plain Dealer, she said, should have done that several years ago, when "someone from the copy desk" was sent to appraise George Szell's conducting in a performance of the Cleveland Orchestra.

"I wrote a letter to the editor who, unfortunately, was my husband," Miss Sills said.



The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, center, greets Son Sann, left, and Prince Norodom Ranariddh during their visit to Washington to discuss U.S. military aid. The two are leaders of the non-Communist Cambodian resistance to occupying Vietnamese forces.

Son Sann, After Talks With Shultz, Is 'Optimistic' on U.S. Military Aid

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A senior leader of the Cambodian non-Communist resistance said after a top-level meeting at the U.S. State Department that he was "very optimistic" that the United States would supply military aid to his fighters, but that no definite promises had been made.

Son Sann, a former Cambodian prime minister, who is president of the non-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front, made the statement after a meeting Wednesday with Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

He said that "you can't have 100 percent of what you want," adding:

"If you have 60 or 70 percent of what you wish, that's a good thing."

The House Foreign Affairs Committee authorized \$5 million

in military aid last week to the non-Communist forces fighting Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, despite the Reagan administration's opposition to direct U.S. military aid.

State Department sources said after the meeting that Mr. Son Sann was told the administration would be willing to use the \$5 million to supply such nonlethal equipment as food and economic assistance.

However, the official said that the administration's view remains that the non-Communist resistance has sufficient weapons from other sources to arm its 25,000 fighters.

Since the House action, official statements have left open the possibility that the administration might change its position if the military aid is approved by both houses of Congress.

Mr. Son Sann was accompanied to the State Department meeting by Prince Norodom Ranariddh, son of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state. The younger prince is commander of the Sihanouk-sponsored element of the Cambodian resistance.

Arrested with Mr. Fonseca were 23 accomplices, the attorney general's office announced. Among them, according to the government newspaper *El Nacional*, were several agents and former agents of the judicial police and the Federal Security Directorate, a police force operated by the Interior Ministry.

The attorney general's office said that Mr. Fonseca told the police he first saw the kidnapped narcotics agent, Enrique Camarena Salazar, at the home of Mr. Caro Quintero on Feb. 8, the day after the abduction.

Mr. Fonseca said he had suggested they not question the agent until the following day because he had had too much to drink.

But when Mr. Fonseca returned

Milk Transmits Salmonella to Nearly 3,000 in U.S.

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — An outbreak of salmonella poisoning in the midwestern United States has been linked to two deaths and has caused illness among nearly 3,000 people in five states, most of them in Illinois.

Milk sold by the Jewel Food Stores has been linked to the infection, which is caused by eating foods contaminated with the salmonella bacteria or by coming in close contact with an infected person.

The Jewel company has suspended operations at its Hillfarm Dairy in Melrose Park, Illinois, and has withdrawn the suspect milk, cream and cottage cheese from its 217 affiliated stores in the five states.

Chet June, a spokesman for the Illinois Department of Public Health, said the outbreak was one of the worst ever in the United States.

Of the 2,827 cases reported since March 29, 2,214 have been confirmed. All but 268 of the cases were from Illinois and the others

were reported in Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Federal and state investigators have been unsuccessful in determining how the milk became contaminated. Salmonella bacteria normally are killed in pasteurization.

[Patricia Larsen, a spokeswoman for the health department, said the number of cases could rise to 10,000 if people infected by the contaminated milk spread the bacteria, which can linger in a person's

system up to five weeks. The Associated Press reported.]

Symptoms of the illness, which usually last a few days, include cramps, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting and fever. It is rarely fatal.

An autopsy in Kane County, Illinois, confirmed Wednesday that salmonella poisoning had contributed to the heart failure Monday of a 53-year-old man.

Tests showed that a 61-year-old Chicago woman who died Monday also had been infected by the bacteria.

Top Mexican Drug Suspect Is Jailed

He Is Said to Furnish Evidence in Deaths of U.S. Agent

By Richard J. Mcislin
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The man believed to be the Mexican authorities to be the country's No. 1 drug trafficker has been arrested in the Pacific resort of Puerto Vallarta, the attorney general's office announced.

The arrest Monday of the suspect, Ernesto Fonseca Carillo, was the second major blow to Mexico's narcotics trade in less than a week.

On April 4, the police seized Rafael Caro Quintero, who also was described by U.S. and Mexican officials as one of the top figures in the Mexican drug trade in San José, Costa Rica. He was returned to Mexico on Friday and is facing charges before a Mexican court.

The attorney general's office said Mr. Fonseca, 60, had blamed Mr. Caro Quintero for the killing of an agent of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration and a Mexican pilot who sometimes flew for him. The beaten bodies of the two men were found on a farm near Guadalajara last month.

U.S. officials have called Mr. Caro Quintero and Mr. Fonseca the "intellectual authors" of the kidnapping and later killing of the two men and had strongly pressured Mexican officials to apprehend them.

Arrested with Mr. Fonseca were 23 accomplices, the attorney general's office announced. Among them, according to the government newspaper *El Nacional*, were several agents and former agents of the judicial police and the Federal Security Directorate, a police force operated by the Interior Ministry.

The attorney general's office said that Mr. Fonseca told the police he first saw the kidnapped narcotics agent, Enrique Camarena Salazar, at the home of Mr. Caro Quintero on Feb. 8, the day after the abduction.

Mr. Fonseca said he had suggested they not question the agent until the following day because he had had too much to drink.

But when Mr. Fonseca returned

the next day intending to question them, the attorney general's office quoted him as having said, the drug enforcement agent and the pilot already had been seriously beaten.

Mr. Fonseca said he was told by Mr. Caro Quintero, "Let's see if you can, because I don't think they're talking."

Mr. Fonseca said he became angry with Mr. Caro Quintero and slapped him across the face. Mr. Caro Quintero's bodyguards raised their weapons, he was quoted as having said, and he withdrew. He said he knew nothing of the agent or his pilot after that.

U.S. officials had expressed frustration over the performance of Mexican officials in the kidnapping and killing of Mr. Camarena Salazar, but the arrests appear to have softened their view.

"He's obviously a big fish," one



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U.S. official said of Mr. Fonseca.

"It's a continuing sign that the Mexicans are doing what they said they were going to be doing."

Mr. Caro Quintero is facing a federal court in a Mexico City court on charges of crimes against health, the standard Mexican narcotics accusation, as well as criminal association, illegal arms possession and other crimes.

Greek Shell Kills 5 Children

The Associated Press

THEBES, Greece — An artillery shell from an army firing range near this town in central Greece landed in a gypsy camp and exploded Wednesday, killing five children, the police said. An unknown number of children were injured.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

April 12, 1985

Page 7

Sacha Guitry at 100: From Life With Father To Playing Louis XIV

"I have been requested to summarize the history of the drama in a few words. I shall do so in a sentence. Shakespeare is dead. Molière is dead, and I'm not feeling very well."

Sacha Guitry

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — Sacha Guitry, 28 years after his death, is more popular than ever. This year marks the centenary of his birth, and to honor the event three new biographies have appeared, his complete dramatic works have been published in a deluxe 12-volume edition, several of his comedies are being revived (though it was predicted that Guitry without Sacha, like *Coward without Noel*, would never do) and his films are constantly in the movie houses on television and in cinema clubs.

This most Parisian of Parisians was born in St. Petersburg, where his father, Lucien Guitry, a leading French actor of his generation, had engaged a theater for his repertory of plays in French. Sacha, at 5, first went before the footlights as Pierrot Jr. in a pantomime in the imperial Russian capital.

"I came into the world with a famous last name and so I was obliged to make my given name famous," he once blandly explained.

When the family returned to Paris in 1890, Sacha's parents divorced and his mother was granted custody of her two sons. Guitry *père* took Sacha to live with him anyway, and the boy attended a succession of schools. But, as he said, he finished his formal education "without having ever begun it."

His true schooling was life with father.

Lucien Guitry knew everyone from Russian czars and Queen Victoria to Clemenceau and Zola. Among his intimates were Sarah Bernhardt, often his acting partner, Rodin, Manet, Renoir, Anatole France, Jules Renard and Alphonse Daudet, along with the foremost dramatists of belle époque France — Georges de Porto-Riche, Maurice Donnay, Henry Bataille, Georges Courteline, and others in whose works he played. All these were frequent guests and to be a member of such a household was an education in the arts and literature.

Sacha's first steps as an actor on the French stage were stumbling. He got a job in a touring stock company and was called upon to be an alocd Second Empire dandy. During the first performance, in ill-fitting clothes, he muffed his lines, bumped into the furniture, upset a tea tray and his false mustache came off. He caused more laughter than the jokes in the comedy and he cracked the engagement.

The elder Guitry was infuriated when he heard the awful news and feared that the disgraceful exhibition would tarnish the family name. He took his son in hand and tutored him strenuously, seeing possibilities in his offspring. This child of his had an actor's mobile mask, a clean-shaven face with a large nose, oval chin and, in his own words, "a look of slightly arrested develop-

ment." He was not handsome and even in youth he tended to stoutness. Yet he spoke well and moved well on stage and he had that rare quality of keeping the eyes of the audience on him whatever he did.

After months of training, his father gave Sacha a small role in a vehicle in which he was starring at the Théâtre de la Renaissance. Sacha's debut there passed muster, but one evening he missed a cue and came on late and minus his wig. The father, in a towering rage, denounced him after the last curtain, disowned him completely and refused to aid him further or even speak to him for the next 13 years.

Sacha left the paternal mansion to experience bohemian poverty in the Latin Quarter, supporting himself by contributing sketches and cartoons to newspapers. At 18 his first play was produced and he was on his way. In the next few years he tossed off a series of delightful light comedies in which he acted with his first wife, Charlotte Lysé. All were enormous box-office successes and three of them are masterpieces.

Capable of turning out a polished act in a week, his industry was envied and his growing reputation annoyed his rivals. He was to write 120 plays in his lifetime, the majority of them bringing him profitable returns. He entitled his hundredth play "Le Moi de Cambonne," a rather lewd jest. (The expression is a euphemism for *merde*, an expletive supposedly uttered by Cambonne, one of Napoleon's generals, at Waterloo.)

The younger Guitry married five times and made actresses of all his wives. Yvonne Printemps, his second, he discovered in a Folies-Bergère revue. He guarded her jealousy, never allowing her to be offstage when he was on. Once he forgot to apply this security measure and surprised her in the arms of the second lead, Pierre Fresnay. At the divorce proceedings Sacha was not his customary nonchalant self. "Why?" someone asked. "He knows she is irreplacable," was the prophetic answer.

Over the years a coterie of critics tried to dismiss him as a lightweight, a boulevard butterfly incapable of serious thinking and indifferent to the important happenings of the times. During World War I he was assailed for entertaining the public instead of depressing it further. His farce "Spelling Partners" ran simultaneously in Paris, New York and London, while one editorialist inquired: "Who in these troubled days cares if the protagonist of M. Guitry's comedy is cuckolded or not?"

At the war's end he refuted the charge that he had but one string to his bow — sex farce — by writing two plays to woo his father's forgiveness. The first, "Deburau," the story of the 19th-century mime, is a tragedy, and the second, "Pasteur," is a ringing tribute to the great scientist. His father read, forgave and acted in both of them.

GLITTRY'S comedies are unique in that they almost always spring from a novel conceit and are so smooth and spontaneous in developing their premises that they seem to be made up as they go along.

In his "The Illusionist," a music-hall hypnotist, seeing a desirable woman in a box, mesmerizes her to get her to his apartment. She does so, but after her surrender the hypnotist has difficulty in breaking the spell to get rid of her.

"The Illusionist" was adapted for the American stage by Avery Hopwood, but its producers feared it was too daring to get by the censors. A play by Guitry's compatriot Edouard Bourdet, "The Captive," had been raided by the New York police because it made oblique references to a lesbian liaison. Its impresario, Gilbert Miller, was in danger of being sent to the workhouse with Mae West, who had been arrested and sentenced to a term in jail for appearing in her own play "Sex." Guitry was in New York when this occurred, making his only American tour. "The Illusionist" was an item of his repertory, but his play was in French and so the censors did not prosecute.

Guitry wrote a generous part — usually the principal part — in his plays for himself, but he had many selves. He was not always, as legend has it, the suave man of the world in silk dressing gown prowling his parlor and sipping epigrams while awaiting the arrival of some fair damsel. In his "Mozart" he took the role of Grimm and in other of his productions he masqueraded as Franz Hals, as Talleyrand and as Napoleon III.

"Yes, I am an egotist as everyone is — but

Continued on page 9

Continued on page 9

degree at Union Theological Seminary in New York, a doctorate in vocal science at the University of Southern California and a year as a post-doctoral research fellow at the Royal College of Surgeons (anatomy) in London. She is the author of "Dynamics of the Singing Voice" (Springer Verlag, 1982) and has another book, "Vibes — the Voice Book," in preparation.

After 20 years of singing, teaching and learning in the United States, she settled in London a couple of years ago, and is now thinking about her own and others' voices as a consultant at the Cantica Voice Studio, at the Central School of Speech and Drama, at the Royal Academy of Dancing (anatomy) and — as she puts it — as "in-house trouble shooter" in West End theaters.

"It is odd," she says, "that most people spend so much time, thought and money on clothes, cosmetics, hairdressing, jewelry and so on, and so little, or none at all, on a potentially invaluable physical asset that nature has given them for free."

"Singers, of course, do think of their voices, and spend a lot of time and money cultivating them. But too many singers think of the singing voice as distinct from the

From Planet Krypton to Boston

PARIS — It is hard, if not impossible, to imagine a Henry James hero with a 17-inch neck, but Christopher Reeve has brought it off in "The Bostonians," shot in New York and Massachusetts by the fertile international team of James Ivory (director), Ismail Merchant (producer) and Ruth Prawer Jhabvala (screenwriter).

Reeve plays Basu Ransom, the impoverished Southerner who comes north after the Civil War to gray and high-minded Boston,

MARY BLUME

where he finds himself locked in battle with his spinster cousin, Olive Chancellor (Vanessa Redgrave), over the affection of a young girl, Verena Tarrant (Madeleine Potter).

James's Basil has a fine, noble head, glowing eyes, a vivacious mind and the cynicism born of poverty and humiliation. He is also sallow, with "sedentary shoulder," details that Reeve sensibly omits.

Set in 1875 and published in 1886, "The Bostonians" was ill-received and James was persuaded to exclude it from the New York edition of his works. In choosing to confront defeated Southern conservatism with Boston's ironclad progressiveness, he centered on the conflict over female emancipation. "I wished to write a very American tale," James said. "I asked myself what was the most salient and peculiar point of our social life. The answer was the situation of women, the decline of the sentiment of sex."

The Boston feminists are barely female. They are theorists. Basil is a realist. Both are right, and wrong, and at the end when Verena goes off with Basil in tears, one senses James's own ambiguity, especially in view of his last sentence: "It is to be feared that with the union, so far from brilliant, into which she was about to enter, these were not the last she was destined to shed."

A furious woman journalist, at a Paris screening of the film, cried out that this line states that Verena is being dragged off by force and that the film failed to emphasize this. Reeve agrees that Basil is a kidnapper, as the name Ransom suggests. But to him the last line means that Verena leaves chaste, ironclad Boston, "for a world where laughter and tears mix."

"Jim Ivory and I had long talks about does Basil love Verena or is he acting in revenge for his poverty and for the Civil War. We decided that it is sexual longing, rather than a political idea. You can't act an idea. He's up north, he's lonely, and he sees a very pretty girl who is unavailable. Because she is unavailable, he persists. And it takes so long it becomes a passion."

HE plays the role very gracefully indeed. "I was as appealing as I could be, and as lighthearted — a man with an iron fist and velvet gloves." He was the first actor to be cast: Vanessa Redgrave, who is brilliant, came in as a replacement for Glenn Close.

Reeve is charming but has no sympathy for the complacent maleness of a Basil. A Mississippi lawyer coached him in his accent for the role, and Reeve got to know the man well, and to dislike him quite a lot. "He's Basil 100 years later, a real schmuck of the first magnitude, smug and self-righteous," Reeve says.

In person Reeve is no hulking monolith: he uses his 6 feet, 4 inches well, wears corduroys, a saddle-shoulder pullover and loafers that look as if they come from a New Yorker ad (he must, bless his heart, be the only person in films who doesn't wear running shoes), and he is an eager talker. His idea of hell would be to relax on a beach and he describes himself as a very optimistic and trusting person. While Robert Redford has remarked that his good looks have limited the roles he can play, Reeve, 32, says such limits are self-imposed and that he has no patience with them, although he does agree it is hard for a good-looking man, or woman, to be taken seriously.

"I have a very bland face. It's a big face. It's not showy, it's lived in. We have this thing in my family that no one seems to age. My father at 55 looks like my brother. As I get older, the parts will probably be better. That's happened to Michael Caine and he's become more rumpled," Reeve says. Caine played homosexuals in Sidney Lumet's "Deathtrap."

"It's hard for me to get parts as an ordinary guy in the street," he adds. "I do a lot of period work; the dashing romantic hero." He has just been seen on American television as Vronsky in "Anna Karenina."

Reeve's career took off when he played Superman, but he began acting as a kid and became a member of Equity, the actor's union, at 16 (the fee was lower for young actors and he knew that was how he wanted



Christopher Reeve and Vanessa Redgrave in "The Bostonians."



Preparing for takeoff in an earlier role.

to spend his life). His first Broadway role, in 1975, was as Katharine Hepburn's grandson in "A Matter of Gravity."

If he was never a 97-pound weakling, he suffered from asthma as a child and from being pulled between divorced parents (his mother writes for a weekly in Princeton, his father is a college professor who lectured on Proust this winter in Paris). After prep school, he went to Cornell because it had

high academic standards and was far from the temptations of Broadway.

During his junior year he proposed to write a paper on regional and institutional theater in England and France and bought a BritRail pass, hitting every provincial repertory theater from Glasgow to the channel. In London he helped actors in the National Theatre's production of "The Front Page" perfect their American accents. He then

of their own voice as they hear it is not the sound their listeners hear. They are deceived by their own head resonance. If they speak into a tape recorder, their response to the playback will be: "But that's not me!" It is.

"And it's a good starting point for those who would like to do something about the way they sound. Learn to hear yourself as others hear you — and as the mike hears you. If you don't like what you hear, do something about it. Think of the tape recorder as a vocal mirror."

"You are, after all, dealing with a musical instrument. Indeed, your whole body is a musical instrument, of which those two little vocal cords are the reeds, or the sounding element. Can you imagine playing with a bent oboe or a warped cello?"

"It's a matter of technique, of course, and technique can be acquired and cultivated. Bad technique, or no technique at all in any field involving muscular coordination, is like a time bomb. You can get away with it without injury for just so long. But it will go off in the end."

"Most people are unaware that the sound

went to Paris and was a runner for Terry Hands when he directed "Richard III" at the Comédie Française.

Back in New York, he took acting classes at Juilliard under John Houseman. William Hurt, Kevin Kline and Richard Gere were there at the same time. School ended for Reeve when his role as Ben Harper, the heartless bigamist in a TV soap called "Love of Life," was expanded and there was no time for classes.

Looking back, Reeve says that "Superman" was a mixed blessing. "I think it is understood that in 'Superman I' and 'II' — not in 'III' which was terrible — there's a real performance, although there are people who say he's played Superman and now he wants to act. Discounting the material side, could I have done without it? Kevin, Bill, the others — they all made it."

Reeve feels confident enough to believe that talent has paid off. "I think Superman will take its place among a series of varied performances." Reeve has lived for the last 3½ years with an English actress by whom he has two children. After filming "The Bostonians" he played on the London stage in James's "The Aspern Papers," with Vanessa Redgrave and Dame Wendy Hiller.

"I like ensemble work. I get lonely with it's a clout out there with those two legends."

Reeve has had his share of flops. He thinks there are two choices for an actor. "One is to find a corner of the market that isn't occupied and try to be distinctive in it. The other is to be reckless and take anything. This leads to mistakes but the other way makes you self-conscious. I never have to wake up and say, 'How's the old image today?'

Like other actors of his generation, Reeve turns increasingly to the stage: "The collaboration is about artistic choices while in film it's about power."

This month in New York he will open in an experimental, partly modern-dress version of "The Marriage of Figaro" by Beaumarchais, directed by Andre Serban. Reeve plays the Count. "He's often portly and middle-aged. In fact, he's the same age as Figaro. Figaro just has the brains. My character is both vain and stupid." His chief preparation has been to read up on the Spanish nobility of the late 18th century.

"I may want to rely on specific things — the master and servant relations, what did being a count involve, a sort of job description. When I go into a room, do people bow and scrape? How do I make it specific? Comedy depends on misunderstanding — you know how in comedy people never seem to understand what's going on? This count never seems to catch on to what's going on and yet he's in authority."

"How does he handle that? And if I'm a fool, how do they know I'm a fool?"

Then, this summer he will do a film, a contemporary comedy about "the anxieties of being in your thirties and being still single in New York and the desperation that produces on both sides. It's the consequences of the me generation — the people who spent the '70s getting MBAs and jobs with top New York law firms now looking down the road and wondering if anyone will walk down it with them."

"Do you know there's a magazine called Self?" Reeve says. "It's about how to cook for yourself — how to brace yourself for being alone."



Maribeth A. Bunch.

Troubleshooting in the Hoarse Latitudes

by Henry Pleasant

LONDON — One of the most familiar — and succinct — pronouncements of opera lore is Rossini's response when asked what one needs to become a great singer: "Just three things," he is quoted as saying: "Vocal, voice, voice."

It may be that a tape recording of that pronouncement would have suggested that it was sardonic, a wry comment on the fact that so many singers seem to have thought of that all.

But to Maribeth A. Bunch, a voice consultant, it suggests a paradox. Everyone has a voice, and uses it every day in oral communication. But aside from singers, actors, news readers on television and radio and, in exceptional cases, politicians, hardly anyone thinks of it at all.

She has been thinking about her own voice, both in speech and song, and the voices of others ever since her student days at Salem College in her native North Carolina, where she earned a bachelor of music degree in voice. After Salem came a master's

degree at Union Theological Seminary in New York, a doctorate in vocal science at the University of Southern California and a year as a post-doctoral research fellow at the Royal College of Surgeons (anatomy) in London. She is the author of "Dynamics of the Singing Voice" (Springer Verlag, 1982) and has another book, "Vibes — the Voice Book," in preparation.

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NYSE Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per	Close
BnkAm	26254	1926	1707	1916	+ 1	1916
AT&T	26258	2112	2112	2129	+ 1	2129
Univroy	18252	4252	4252	4252	+ 1	4252
IBM	12247	12247	12247	12247	+ 1	12247
WmW	10247	12024	12024	12024	+ 1	12024
K-Mart	10082	12524	12524	12524	+ 1	12524
Chase	8516	12524	12524	12524	+ 1	12524
BectTr	8516	12524	12524	12524	+ 1	12524
HP	7587	2312	2312	2312	+ 1	2312
CMER	7587	2312	2312	2312	+ 1	2312
Mobil	7441	3024	3024	3024	+ 1	3024
Schimb	7559	3076	3076	3076	+ 1	3076

Dow Jones Averages						
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per	Close
Index	1245.24	1245.24	1245.24	1245.24	+ 1.25	1245.24
Trans	2625.25	2625.25	2625.25	2625.25	+ 1.25	2625.25
Comps	314.08	314.08	314.08	314.08	+ 1.25	314.08
Composite	104.71	103.96	103.96	104.25	+ 0.24	104.25
Industrials	72.72	72.72	72.72	72.72	+ 0.24	72.72
Trans.	52.13	52.13	52.13	52.35	+ 0.22	52.35
Utilities	106.15	107.02	106.15	106.33	+ 0.21	106.33
Finance	106.15	107.02	106.15	106.33	+ 0.21	106.33

NYSE Index						
High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per	Close	
Trans	104.71	103.96	103.96	104.25	+ 0.24	104.25
Composite	72.72	72.72	72.72	72.72	+ 0.24	72.72
Industrials	52.13	52.13	52.13	52.35	+ 0.22	52.35
Trans.	106.15	107.02	106.15	106.33	+ 0.21	106.33
Utilities	106.15	107.02	106.15	106.33	+ 0.21	106.33
Finance	106.15	107.02	106.15	106.33	+ 0.21	106.33

Thursday's NYSE Closing						
Previous	High	Low	Close	Today	Chg.	Per
Trans	104.71	103.96	103.96	104.25	+ 0.24	104.25
Composite	72.72	72.72	72.72	72.72	+ 0.24	72.72
Industrials	52.13	52.13	52.13	52.35	+ 0.22	52.35
Trans.	106.15	107.02	106.15	106.33	+ 0.21	106.33
Utilities	106.15	107.02	106.15	106.33	+ 0.21	106.33
Finance	106.15	107.02	106.15	106.33	+ 0.21	106.33

AMEX Diaries						
Close	Prev.	High	Low	Chg.	Per	Close
Advanced	252.30	252.30	252.30	252.30	+ 0.00	252.30
Technol	252.30	252.30	252.30	252.30	+ 0.00	252.30
Univroy	252.30	252.30	252.30	252.30	+ 0.00	252.30
Trans.	252.30	252.30	252.30	252.30	+ 0.00	252.30
Finance	252.30	252.30	252.30	252.30	+ 0.00	252.30

NASDAQ Index						
Close	Prev.	High	Low	Chg.	Per	Close
Composite	278.76	278.30	277.74	278.21	+ 0.00	278.21
Industrials	274.32	274.25	274.04	274.24	+ 0.00	274.24
Services	272.45	272.40	272.00	272.40	+ 0.00	272.40
Utilities	272.18	272.10	272.00	272.10	+ 0.00	272.10
Finance	269.73	269.60	269.40	269.70	+ 0.00	269.70
Trans.	265.82	265.70	265.40	265.82	+ 0.00	265.82

AMEX Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per	Close
WmB	438	1749	1749	1749	+ 0	1749
Dorm	418	1749	1749	1749	+ 0	1749
AT&T	272	474	474	474	+ 0	474
BAT	272	474	474	474	+ 0	474
Univroy	252	474	474	474	+ 0	474
AMR	252	474	474	474	+ 0	474
Chase	252	474	474	474	+ 0	474
Finance	252	474	474	474	+ 0	474
Trans.	252	474	474	474	+ 0	474
Utilities	252	474	474	474	+ 0	474
Industrials	252	474	474	474	+ 0	474

Dow Jones Bond Averages						
Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per	Close
Bonds	73.77	73.25	73.25	73.25	+ 0.00	73.25
Utilities	73.25	72.70	72.70	72.70	+ 0.00	72.70
Industrials	73.25	72.70	72.70	72.70	+ 0.00	72.70

NYSE Diaries						
Close	Prev.	High	Low	Chg.	Per	Close
Advanced	252	252	252	252	+ 0.00	252
Technol	252	252	252	252	+	

AMEX stocks	P.14	Equipment Markets	P.13
AMEX stocks/Options	P.14	Fiberglass rates	P.13
NYSE stocks	P.15	Gold markets	P.11
NYSE stocks/Options	P.15	Interest rates	P.11
Canadian stocks	P.15	Market summary	P.10
Corporate rates	P.15	Market summary	P.10
Corporate rates	P.15	OTC stock	P.14
Corporate rates	P.15	Other markets	P.14

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1985

BUSINESS/FINANCE

TECHNOLOGY

In Quest of a Moneymaker, U.S. Firms Offer PCB Tests

By STUART DIAMOND

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — To a growing number of companies, PCBs are not a toxic waste problem, but a source of new business. As the federal government tightens disposal rules, a growing industry of PCB detectors, disposers and substitutes is emerging.

At least 30 companies make equipment to find, destroy or replace PCBs, or polychlorinated biphenyls. They include giants such as General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp., and smaller enterprises, such as PPM Inc. in Tucker, Georgia, a company that takes it name from the phrase parts per million. Nearly all of them sell new technology.

Millions of electric transformers, capacitors, appliances and yards of soil containing PCBs must be found and safely discarded over the next 10 to 20 years. Estimates of total potential revenues range into the billions of dollars, said Narain Hingorani, PCB programs director at the Electric Power Research Institute, which is funded by the electric utility industry. The institute has spurred various new PCB technologies and licensed one of its own products to detect PCBs cheaply.

PCBs are extremely widespread. They have been found in the Arctic snows, in human breast milk, in many coastal fish and in the flesh of living creatures throughout the world.

First sold in 1929, PCBs, cousins to the insecticide DDT, have been used as stabilizers in printing inks, paints, plastics, adhesives; as lubricants; and as insulants and coolants in electrical equipment, and as fire retardants. About 500 million pounds (227 million kilograms) of PCBs have been discarded; another 750 million pounds still exist in electrical equipment such as ballasts contained in fluorescent light fixtures.

PCB manufacture was banned in the United States in 1976, after it was found that the chemical can cause cancer in experimental animals and liver damage and skin problems in humans.

BY Oct. 1 of this year, PCB-laden electrical equipment must be removed from food areas and by Oct. 1, 1988, 1.5 million electrical capacitors must be replaced. Many utilities, such as Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, are voluntary replacing most or all of their PCB-laden equipment: PCB leaks and fires cost millions of dollars a year to clean up.

About 150,000 transformers are known to contain large amounts of PCBs. In addition, about 10 percent of the 35 million sizable transformers and a third of the 8 million nonapparance capacitors are believed to contain lesser but significant amounts of PCBs in mineral oil.

Finding them by time-consuming lab sampling tests costs up to \$100 each. The electric research institute last year developed a disposable \$4 pocket-size test kit, Clor-O-Nil, that can provide an on-site answer in five minutes by testing for chlorine. It was licensed to Dexsil Corp. of Hamden, Connecticut.

Horiba Instruments Inc. in Irvine, Calif., sells a \$25,000 X-ray fluorescent machine that gives results in less than five minutes. S-Cubed of San Diego, California, has a \$20,000 portable tester that gives quick readings of soil contamination after a leak.

The traditional disposal method is landfill, but there are only nine federally-approved PCB dumps.

Union Carbide Corp. of Danbury, Connecticut, and McGraw-Edison Co. of Rolling Meadows, Illinois, have jointly developed a proprietary chemical method that flushes PCBs out of the insides of transformers filled largely or totally with PCBs.

Last week, four transformers in a pilot program met Federal standards for PCB-free equipment, said David M. Reilly, general manager of the joint venture, called Unisil, of Columbus, Ohio.

For mineral-oil transformers laced with smaller amounts of

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on April 11, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

S	U.S.	D.M.	F.F.	U.L.	Gdr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.366	1.218	1.208	1.205	1.204	1.204	1.204	1.204
Buenos Aires	0.244	74.9225	72.045	71.8163	71.8163	71.8163	71.8163	71.8163
Frankfurt	3.10	1.255	—	12.745	1.562	1.562	1.562	1.562
London (b)	1.24	—	1.25	11.72	2.4550	4.334	7.72	11.40
Milan	1.9330	2.4720	1.9352	20.57	564.2	31.805	75.92	7.854
New York (a)	1.4025	11.6785	1.4025	9.345	1.299	2.446	2.57	22.90
Paris	1.4025	11.6785	1.4025	9.345	1.299	2.446	2.57	22.90
Tokyo	2.5010	31.055	1.23	24.55	1.2077	1.2077	1.2077	1.2077
Uruguay	2.0025	3.2310	8.425	27.64	0.3118	7.711	40.24	9.485
Yugoslavia	0.7113	0.584	2.2359	4.8246	1.4025	2.5262	44.9918	1.8875
Yuan	1.3081	0.8661	0.8682	0.8682	0.8682	0.8682	0.8682	0.8682
1 ECU	0.7113	0.584	2.2359	4.8246	1.4025	2.5262	44.9918	1.8875
1 SDR	0.7113	0.584	2.2359	4.8246	1.4025	2.5262	44.9918	1.8875

(Continued from Page 13, Col. 5)

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Buenos Aires	0.244	74.9225	72.045	71.8163	71.8163	71.8163	71.8163	71.8163
Frankfurt	3.10	1.255	—	12.745	1.562	1.562	1.562	1.562
London (b)	1.24	—	1.25	11.72	2.4550	4.334	7.72	11.40
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Tokyo	2.5010	31.055	1.23	24.55	1.2077	1.2077	1.2077	1.2077
Uruguay	2.0025	3.2310	8.425	27.64	0.3118	7.711	40.24	9.485
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(Continued from Page 13, Col. 5)

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on April 11, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

S	U.S.	Per	Currency	Per	Currency	Per	Currency	Per
Equity	U.S.5	0.497	Irish £	0.617	Swiss franc	2.2775		
Australian \$	1.479	2.25	Swiss franc	1.207	Swiss franc	1.207	Swiss franc	1.207
Austrian schillers	0.0448	2.25	Swiss franc	1.207	Swiss franc	1.207	Swiss franc	1.207
Belgian franc	0.1125	2.25	Swiss franc	1.207	Swiss franc	1.207	Swiss franc	1.207
Canadian \$	0.7113	2.25	Swiss franc	1.207	Swiss franc	1.207	Swiss franc	1.207
Denmark krone	1.1235	2.25	Swiss franc	1.207	Swiss franc	1.207	Swiss franc	1.207
Dollar	1.4025	2.25	Swiss franc	1.207	Swiss franc	1.207	Swiss franc	1.207
French franc	1.3215	2.25	Swiss franc	1.207	Swiss franc	1.207	Swiss franc	1.207
German mark	1.207	2.25	Swiss franc	1.207	Swiss franc	1.207	Swiss franc	1.207
Italian lira	1.207	2.25	Swiss franc	1.207	Swiss franc	1.207	Swiss franc	1.207
Japanese yen	1.207	2.25	Swiss franc	1.207	Swiss franc	1.207	Swiss franc	1.207
Swiss franc	1.207	2.25	Swiss franc	1.207	Swiss franc	1.207	Swiss franc	1.207

(Continued from Page 13, Col. 5)

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on April 11, excluding fees.

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Equity	U.S.5	0.497	Irish £	0.617	Swiss franc	2.2775		
Australian \$	1.479	2.25	Swiss franc</					

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month

High Low

Stock

Div. Yld. PE

High Low

Close

Stock

Div. Yld.

PE

High

Low

Close

(Continued from Page 10)

Stock

Div. Yld.

PE

High

Low

Close

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1985

U.S. Futures April 11

Season High

Season Low

Open High

Low Close

Chg.

Prev. Day Open Int.

Prev. Day Sales

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Bid Is Rejected
By Zellerbach

United Press International

SAN FRANCISCO — Crown Zellerbach Corp.'s board of directors has rejected an \$807.5-million takeover bid from Sir James Goldsmith, the company announced Thursday.

The board recommended that shareholders decline Sir James' \$42.50-per-share offer for common stock, saying that the long-term value of the shares is about \$60. At 3 P.M. Thursday, the stock listed at \$42.50, up 67/8 cents, or the New York Stock Exchange.

Analysts said that Crown Zellerbach might be seeking a higher bidder who might be more acceptable to management. Sir James is believed to want Crown Zellerbach so he can sell off some of it at a profit.

Burmah Says '84 Profit Rose

Reuters

LONDON — Burmah Oil PLC reported Thursday a 7.8-percent increase in pretax profit for 1984, to £70 million (\$84 million) from £64.9 million in 1983. Volume rose about 8 percent, to £1.72 billion from £1.58 billion.

Contributors to the profit included lubricants and fuels at £68.3 million before interest and tax, up 31 percent from £49.2 million in 1983, and specialty chemicals at £7.4 million, up 34 percent from £5.5 million. However, shipping's profit fell 6 percent, to £2.3 million from the year-earlier £2.6 million. Profit from exploration and production, after petroleum-revenue tax, fell 31 percent, to £13.4 million, from £19.3 million.

The company said a subsidiary, Quinton Hazel Ltd., had a £3.1-million loss, compared with a profit in 1983 of £2.6 million. Investment and distribution activities contrib-

Japan Unveils
New Airliner

Reuters

GIFU, Japan — Japan Thursday an experimental airliner capable of using airports with runways too short for normal commercial planes.

A spokesman for the \$76.4-million project said the plane, named Asuka, would begin test flights later this year. He said the plane needed only 700 meters (2,300 feet) for takeoff, compared with about twice that for other airliners. It is to carry more than 100 people and be quieter than other jets its size, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said the fuselage was modified after Japan's C-1 military transport and that its four FJR-710 engines were developed by the Industrial Science and Technology agency.

Forceful
Leader

(Continued from Page 11)

dent. "Walter really took my mind out of the union as I had known it in the shop and put it on a much broader social plane: civil rights, political and international affairs," Mr. White said.

Within a year, Mr. White, now 25, became a full-time organizer for the union's Canadian committee in Toronto.

In 1978, he became the UAW's Canadian director and soon began to show signs of independence from the U.S. union.

Last December, with the union's Canadian and American branches irritated with each other, Mr. White presented the union with demands he knew it would not accept: independent control over Canadian bargaining and strikes, plus guaranteed access to the strike fund. The UAW executive board rejected the demands, 24 to 1. Mr. White cast the negative vote.

DEC Forms European Board

By Brenda Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Digital Equipment Corp., the U.S. computer maker, said it is forming a European board of directors.

"With Europe playing a larger role in our overall operations it is particularly important that Digital as a whole becomes more aware and sensitive of the issues and concerns that are unique to individual European countries," said Kenneth H. Olsen, Digital's president and founder.

The board, appointed for a two-year term, will be made up of eight DEC vice presidents and will be chaired by Jean-Claude Peterschmitt.

Other members are Pier-Carlo Falotri, president for Europe; Don K. Busiek, corporate software services; William C. Hanson, corporate systems manufacturing; Winston R. Hindle Jr., corporate operations; Jeffrey C. Kalb, corporate low-end systems and technology; James M. Osterhoff, corporate finance; and Peter J. Smith, corpo-

rate computer-aided engineering and manufacturing.

Texaco Inc. said M. Kendall Lancaster has been named president and resident director of Texaco Saudi Inc. Mr. Lancaster moves to Riyadh from Harrison, New York, where he was eastern regional sales manager for Texaco Chemical Co. He succeeds Kenneth T. Henn, who was transferred to Lagos as managing director of Texaco Nigeria Ltd.

Financière Credit Suisse-First Boston said Robert Strebel has resigned as a member of the group executive board and as chairman of two units, CSFB Securities and Valeurs White Bell SA. The bank, jointly owned by Credit Suisse and First Boston Corp., said Mr. Strebel would pursue a career in private banking. Oswald Grubel, currently chief executive of CSFB Securities, was named chairman of both units and is to be nominated to the group executive board.

Spencer Stuart & Associates Ltd.

has appointed Eric K.H. Sim as vice president in its Singapore of-

ice. He joins Spencer Stuart, an executive search firm, from the post of general manager and chief executive of United Merchant Bank Ltd., a Singapore-based unit of United Overseas Bank.

General Foods Corp. has appointed Sylvester T. Hinkes, general manager of Hag FG AG, a West German subsidiary, as a corporate vice president. General Foods is based in White Plains, New York.

American Express Co. has named Hugh Freeland vice president and general manager of travel-related services for its Southeast Asia region. He moves to Singapore from his post as vice president and general manager for consumer financial services in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Nippon Credit Bank Ltd. has appointed Yasushi Sakashita to head its London branch, succeeding Toshiro Maeda. Mr. Sakashita previously was general manager of the bank's international finance division, based in Tokyo.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce of Toronto has opened a new trust subsidiary in Guernsey. The new unit, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Trust Co. (Channel Islands) Ltd., is headed by Keith Betts, who previously was with Guinness Malton Guernsey Ltd.

Merrill Lynch International in London said Tony Church has joined its research department as a senior chemical analyst, responsible for coverage of the major U.K. and European chemical companies as well as the European operations of major U.S. chemical companies.

For the past six years, he has followed the European chemical industry from London for Kidder Peabody.

Spences Stuart & Associates Ltd.

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ice.

Wolfsburg, West Germany — Volkswagen AG said Thursday that its supervisory board has proposed restoring a 5-Deutsche-mark (\$1.60) dividend on 1984 results after omitting dividend payments for 1982 and 1983.

VW's last payment, on 1981 results, was also 5 DM per share.

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Thursday's
AMEX
Closing

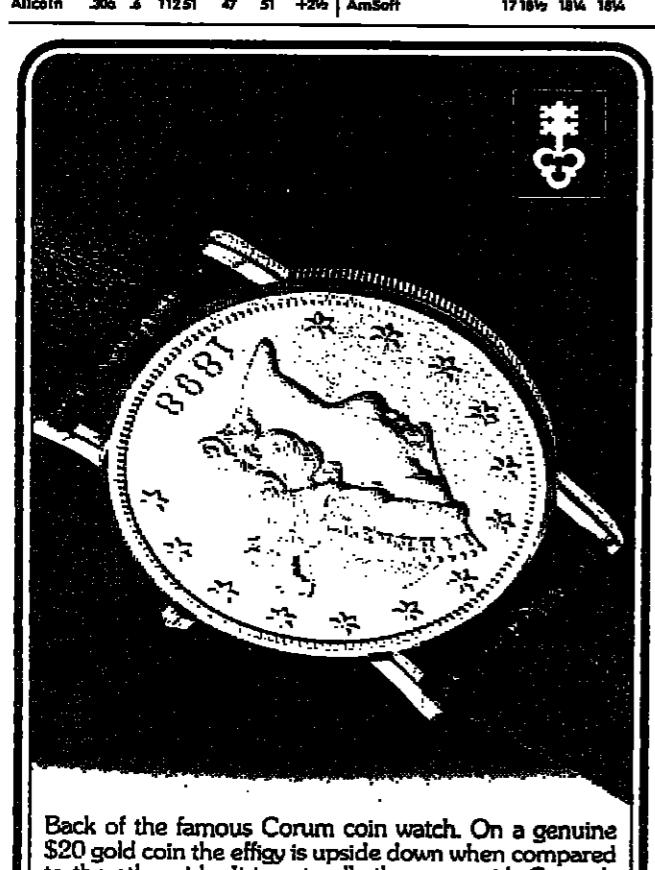
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Fig. The Associated Press*

12-Month High	12-Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Quot.	Chg/pe
A									
B									
7/4 32% ADI n	8/4 AL Lab	20 15 24	180	61%	6	61%	+ 16		
14/4 82% AMCA	12 4 15	120	135%	13	134%	204%	+ 46		
22/4 12% AMI Int'l	1949 44	295	47%	47%	47%	47%	+ 46		
57/4 23% ATT Fd	5.05% 4.5	189	75	77%	77%	77%	+ 46		
6 21% AcmePr	32 3.2 16	1	314	31%	31%	31%	+ 46		
14/4 11% Action	12 4 15	25	104%	104%	104%	104%	+ 46		
18/4 37% Abo	138	3	34	34%	34%	34%	+ 46		
24/4 11% Admistr	4 4	214	2	214%	214%	214%	+ 46		
29/4 14% Admistr	14 5 4	27	23%	23%	23%	23%	+ 46		
24/4 15% Adobe	28 15 6	37	710	710	710	710	+ 46		
8/4 41% Aerone	56 41 62	425	424%	424%	424%	424%	+ 46		
44/4 26% ARIPs	50 14 19	171	61%	61%	61%	61%	+ 46		
12/4 5% Arclab	8 17 18	148	165%	165%	165%	165%	+ 46		
10/4 5% Arclab	47 23 26	20	19%	19%	19%	19%	+ 46		
5 2% Almoco	4 24 98	97	97	97	97	97	+ 46		
10/4 62% Almoco n	21 3 716	3	316	316%	316%	316%	+ 46		
11/4 2% AlmTre	2 1 316	316	316%	316%	316%	316%	+ 46		
19/4 5% AlphaIn	.05 5 15	169	111%	104%	104%	104%	+ 46		
15/4 6% Alphain	15 5 15	150	116%	116%	116%	116%	+ 46		
20/4 11% Altes wt	15 5 15	75	14%	14%	14%	14%	+ 46		
28/4 11% AltezCp	20 1.4 55	398	26%	26%	26%	26%	+ 46		
18/4 9% Amadhi	20 18 18	1471	150%	142%	142%	142%	+ 46		
15/4 6% Amadico	28 11 11	100	7%	7%	7%	7%	+ 46		
4/4 44% AmBtr	1.9 2.0 4	10	7%	7%	7%	7%	+ 46		
47/4 31% AmCentri	1.00 2.4 22	235	31%	304%	31%	31%	+ 46		
12/4 14% AmEx wt	10 4500% 716	616	7%	7%	7%	7%	+ 46		
9 5% AmFruc B	10 5000% 676	676	6%	6%	6%	6%	+ 46		
12/4 7% AHIHm	11 344 10	344	10%	10%	10%	10%	+ 46		
5 4% Aisrael	2 20 654	654	6%	6%	6%	6%	+ 46		
19/4 12% AMZee	.52 3.4 7	9	1512	1512%	1512%	1512%	+ 46		
2/4 5% AMZed	.52 3.6 7	214	142%	142%	142%	142%	+ 46		
10 3% AMON	3.20 5.4 14	3	316	316%	316%	316%	+ 46		
6/4 53% AMPer	3.20 5.4 14	29	3%	3%	3%	3%	+ 46		
17/4 12% AMPerInv	24 1.6 15	19	15	14%	14%	14%	+ 46		
8/4 6% AMRiv	17 415 616	616	6%	6%	6%	6%	+ 46		
10/4 11% AMRiv	217 15% 142%	142%	14%	14%	14%	14%	+ 46		
4/2 3% ASCE	98 316 3	316	31%	31%	31%	31%	+ 46		
3/2 1% ASmed	.06 2.1 36	3	21%	21%	21%	21%	+ 46		
6 3% ASmed	.06 2.1 13	371	5%	5%	5%	5%	+ 46		
10/2 3% ASmed	.06 2.1 36	3	21%	21%	21%	21%	+ 46		
15/2 9% Andrea	.72 5.6 14	1	120%	120%	120%	120%	+ 46		
14/2 6% Angies	18 612 616	616	6%	6%	6%	6%	+ 46		
3/4 4% Angiel wt	6 6 6	6	6%	6%	6%	6%	+ 46		
27/4 36% AVAndi v	98 113 10	113	11%	11%	11%	11%	+ 46		
7/4 11% Avastex	123 113 114	113	11%	11%	11%	11%	+ 46		
11/4 11% Avastix	1021 138 114	114	11%	11%	11%	11%	+ 46		
3/4 1% Astrofc	1745 4 10	9%	10%	10%	10%	10%	+ 46		
2/4 5% Astrofc	56 114 116	116	11%	11%	11%	11%	+ 46		
C									
3/4 12% CHTMA	40 200% 120%	120%	61%	61%	61%	61%	+ 46		
2/4 14% CHTMA	214 120% 61%	61%	61%	61%	61%	61%	+ 46		
2/4 24% CHTMA	424 4.75 100%	100%	61%	61%	61%	61%	+ 46		
2/4 25% CHTMA	256 11% 15%	15%	22%	22%	22%	22%	+ 46		
2/4 16% Citadel	1600 1.25 100%	100%	24%	24%	24%	24%	+ 46		
2/4 28% Clmrt	214 5.1 15%	15%	22%	22%	22%	22%	+ 46		
2/4 29% Clmrt	256 1.15 15%	15%	22%	22%	22%	22%	+ 46		
2/4 16% Clmrt	1000 1.25 100%	100%	24%	24%	24%	24%	+ 46		
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2/4 16% Clmrt									

13½	6½	Foodrm	10	8	16½	10½	10½	—	10	2½	1½	LSB	4	1½	1½	1½	—
10	7½	FoodleM	6	9½	9½	9½	9½	—	2½	2½	2½	LeBara	7	2½	2½	2½	—
34½	28½	Foodle pf	4	32½	32½	32½	32½	—	7½	2½	2½	LePn½	6	1	1	1	—
9½	4½	FHillIG	2½	2½	9½	9	9	—	16	3½	2½	LeLo½	5½	3½	3½	3½	—
24½	11½	ForestL	12	10½	18½	18½	18½	—	14	12½	11½	LeNan½	.15c	6½	3½	3½	—
29½	—	Foteml	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	—	17½	17½	17½	LeNan½	.34c	3½	3½	3½	—
19	11½	CID's	9	1	18½	18½	18½	—	16	—	—	LeNan½	.34c	14½	14½	14½	—
15½	6	CIM's	20½	13½	14½	14½	14½	—	14	—	—	LeNan½	.34c	14½	14½	14½	—
32½	—	CAMI's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LeNan½	.32	2½	1½	1½	—

Over-the-Counter April 11

NASDAQ National Market Rules



Back of the famous Corum coin watch. On a genuine \$20 gold coin the effigy is upside down when compared to the other side. It is naturally the same with Corum's coin watch, made of an ultra-thin movement inserted between the two halves of this genuine gold coin. You'll see when you turn the

CORUM

AMEX Highs-Lows

Appendix

NEW HIGHS		NEW LOWS	
SolarPharm	Col REIT	Comco	CtxFstBcs
ColFd's w/t	ComEd Sv	Crowley Mfg	Dixiba
EchoBoy	Gibraltar's	HallProp w/t	Lehigh Pr's
Mits Corp	Myriad	Oaten's	PoP SPL, p/D
RioAlgom's	Sociedad Cap	SCE org pIA	SCE Mef
Spectro's	Std Stores	TEC Inc	Wherries Ent

Group	Mean	SD	Range	Median	Min	Max	Sample Size
RT	41.74	11.16	11.92	41.74	11.92	11.92	10
Control	34.87	9.76	9.76	34.87	9.76	9.76	10
RT + Control	36.74	10.46	14.16	36.74	14.16	14.16	10

Over-the-Counter April 11

NASDAQ National Market Prices

(Continued from Page 14)

	Symbol	Price	High	Low	Chg.	1/2 Chg.	1/4 Chg.	1/8 Chg.	1/16 Chg.	1/32 Chg.	1/64 Chg.	1/128 Chg.	1/256 Chg.	1/512 Chg.	1/1024 Chg.	1/2048 Chg.	1/4096 Chg.	1/8192 Chg.	1/16384 Chg.	1/32768 Chg.	1/65536 Chg.	1/131072 Chg.	1/262144 Chg.	1/524288 Chg.	1/1048576 Chg.	1/2097152 Chg.	1/4194304 Chg.	1/8388608 Chg.	1/16777216 Chg.	1/33554432 Chg.	1/67108864 Chg.	1/134217728 Chg.	1/268435456 Chg.	1/536870912 Chg.	1/107374184 Chg.	1/214748368 Chg.	1/429496736 Chg.	1/858993472 Chg.	1/171798688 Chg.	1/343597376 Chg.	1/687194752 Chg.	1/1374389504 Chg.	1/2748778008 Chg.	1/5497556016 Chg.	1/10995112032 Chg.	1/21990224064 Chg.	1/43980448128 Chg.	1/87960896256 Chg.	1/175921792512 Chg.	1/351843585024 Chg.	1/703687170048 Chg.	1/1407374340096 Chg.	1/2814748680192 Chg.	1/5629497360384 Chg.	1/11258994720768 Chg.	1/22517989441536 Chg.	1/45035978883072 Chg.	1/90071957766144 Chg.	1/180143915532288 Chg.	1/360287831064576 Chg.	1/720575662129152 Chg.	1/1441151324248304 Chg.	1/2882302648496608 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